X/86

PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

AJMERE-MERWARA

FOR

1886-87.

BY

A. E. LOWRIE, Esq.,
ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

WITH A REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

AND

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA:
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1888.

No. 411 F., dated Simla, the 10th April 1888.

From—SIR E C. BUCK, *Secretary to the Government of India,*

To—*The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere.*

I AM directed to communicate the following observations with reference to your letter No. 2032 S., dated the 25th August last, submitting the Report of Forest Administration in Ajmere-Merwara for 1886-87, together with a review thereof by yourself and remarks by the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

2. No alterations have taken place in the areas of Forest reserves during the year under review, but the records have been corrected in accordance with computations made from the large-scale maps supplied by the Survey Department, which show the Reserves to aggregate 139, instead of 145, square miles, the figure formerly adopted.

3. Indications are not wanting that the villagers have begun to realize the advantages of forest reservation. They have shown this in former years in the assistance they have always freely rendered in the fire-protection of the Government Forest Reserves, and now one of the villages in the Ajmere District has spontaneously reserved a portion of its own waste land. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has noticed this event with great satisfaction, and considers that the fact that the villagers have themselves fenced this land and deposited the money necessary for its protection, is the best proof that they intelligently appreciate the benefits derivable from Forest Conservancy. This result also reflects credit on the local Forest Administration, which has been able to awaken such advanced ideas by the practical management of the Government Reserves. Such examples are likely to facilitate the constitution of Village Forests, which, as again demonstrated by the experiences of last year's drought, must prove eminently useful to the inhabitants; and the Government of India notices with pleasure that you continue to give this important subject your fullest consideration, and that you hold out hopes of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at.

4. The area of Reserves in Istimrardar villages in the Ajmere District aggregates 20,500 acres. The formation of these Reserves from their own waste lands has also been entirely voluntary on the part of the owners of the villages. The protection afforded to the land so reserved is as yet mainly confined to an economical management of the grass supply, and the pecuniary profits are monopolised by the Jagirdar; nevertheless, the advance made is important.

The Government of India is pleased to observe that you intend making arrangements to ensure a more equal distribution of the grass supplies derived from the village Birs formed in Khalsa villages, which, according to the Assistant Conservator's Report, have been more or less monopolised by a few headmen. But it is at the same time remarked that the area and number of such Birs have been constantly increasing under the existing system, and that this favourable result is probably due to the influence of the headmen. Any interference would, therefore, seem to require the most careful management.

5. In the review of the Forest Administration Report for 1885-86, the Government of India asked for information regarding the total length and cost of walling and fencing in the Ajmere Reserves. This has now been given. An aggregate length of 118·3 miles has been fenced at an average cost of R121 a mile. Of this length, about 29 miles were erected during the year under

review, and I am to ask that an estimate may be prepared of the further length of boundary which it is considered necessary to fence.

6. Forest offences were more prevalent during the year under review than in previous years, and consisted to a great extent of misappropriation of forest produce and illicit grazing. Judging from the attendant circumstances, it may be accepted that the increase has been correctly attributed to the drought of the year and consequent scarcity. The percentage of convictions, amounted to 93, showing that no ill-considered prosecutions were undertaken and that consequently no unnecessary hardship was inflicted on the people, a fact that is specially important when it is remembered that want alone led to the increase in the number of offences. His Excellency in Council, whilst regretting the necessity, can but approve of your action in throwing open the whole of the Government Reserves to grazing, thereby saving valuable livestock and preventing a further increase of cattle-trespass.

7. As regards fire-protection, the operations undertaken were not quite a successful as usual; but still the results are by no means unsatisfactory. It is observed that the largest of all fires was kindled through the carelessness of some donkeymen while removing forest produce, and I am to suggest for your consideration whether the forests should not be entirely closed during the most dangerous months. The submontane forests in the North-Western Provinces are all closed against working between certain dates, though much larger quantities of forest produce are annually extracted therefrom than from the forests in Ajmere.

8. The importance of the Forest Reserves as sources of grass supply manifested itself with even greater force than usual, the year being signalized by a considerable scarcity of fodder. Grass-cutting had to be permitted at an earlier date than usual, and all Reserves were for several months thrown open to grazing. This, and the drought already referred to, prevented success in natural reproduction, and caused the death of many seedlings of former years. The fact that even trees of considerable size perished shows, however, that the year was an exceptional one in respect of drought.

9. The results of the experiments made in covering unproductive sand dunes with Arinja grass and *Acacia arabica* are followed with great interest. This year the latter species suffered greatly from the exceptional drought prevailing; but the Inspector General of Forests, who visited these areas in July last, states that the results actually obtained indicate, in spite of their meagre character, the possibility of ultimate success, and the work of fixing these shifting sands should be continued. The cultivation of Carob, Mesquit-Bean, and Dates also deserves the further attention of the Forest Department.

10. The results of cutting back flush with the ground existing forest growth, which is still suffering from the effects of former fires, has been remarkably good. The best trees are left as standards, and the coppice attains a considerable height in a few years. This method will, therefore, in all probability form the basis of the first Working-Plan for the Ajmere Forests, which in the opinion of the Government of India should be drawn up as soon as circumstances permit. The Assistant Conservator's attention should be directed to the facts elicited in the Changa Manga Plantation, *viz.*, that the time of cutting has considerable influence on the power of coppicing.

11. The financial results of the year show a Deficit of R9,468; but the value of forest-produce, chiefly grass for cattle, removed by right-holders, as

now estimated, averages R48,000; and as it is more in the general interests of the country, than with a view merely to obtaining a direct revenue, that the Ajmere Forest Reserves are administered, it may be accepted that they have completely fulfilled the purposes for which they were created, and His Excellency in Council concurs with you in considering that the progress of the year's administration has been satisfactory.

No. 412 F.

COPY, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for communication to the Conservator of Forests, School Circle.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 17 R. & A.—24-4-88.—250.

REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN AJMERE AND MERWARA FOR 1886-87.

No. 2032 S., dated Mount Abu, the 25th August 1887.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara to submit herewith the Annual Report of Forest Administration in Ajmere and Merwara for the year 1886-87, accompanied by a copy of the Resolution passed by the Chief Commissioner thereon.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in the Public Works Department, No. 2031 S., dated Mount Abu, the 25th August 1887.

READ—

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Ajmere and Merwara for the year 1886-87, by Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Assistant Conservator of Forests, with a review thereof by the Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, received under cover of Commissioner's letter No. 56 F., dated the 29th July 1887.

RESOLUTION.

Area and Boundaries.—The areas of the Reserves have been checked with the 4″ to the mile map supplied by the Survey Department, and are found to aggregate 139, instead of 145, square miles.

2. The Settlement work was completed during the year under review, but nothing has been done in the matter of Village Reserves. Special attention was drawn to the matter in paragraph 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 2290 S., dated 2nd October 1886, on the previous year's Report; and in the letter from the Government of India, No. 383 F., dated 12th May 1887, it was stated that His Excellency the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive further proposals on the subject. These orders did not reach the Commissioner until after the close of the year, the operations of which are now under review. Special attention has since been invited to them, and it is hoped that this and other important points referred to in those orders will receive careful attention during the current year and be fully noted in the Report and review of its operations.

No. 1283 S., dated 2nd June 1887, to the address of the Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.

3. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that one of the villages in the Ajmere District has set aside a portion of its waste land for forest purposes, and that it has expressed its wish that this tract should be managed in the same manner as a Government Reserve, reserving certain rights to the villagers. This indication that the villagers are beginning to realize the advantages of a Village Reserve encourages the hope that a satisfactory way may yet be found of increasing the fodder supply with the hearty co-operation of the villagers themselves.

4. The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that about 20,500 acres of land were conserved within Istimrar villages in the Ajmere District. The orders of the Government of India in the Resolution quoted above should be noted for compliance in the current year's Report.

5. *Village Birs.*—The number of Birs or Grass Reserves during the rains is said to be considerably increased. This too is satisfactory. The Chief

Commissioner concurs in the opinion expressed by the Assistant Conservator that the working of these Reserves requires to be changed. Instead of the grass being allowed to be monopolized by one or two chief villagers, it should be reserved for the use of the whole community.

6. *Boundaries.*—Sixty new boundary pillars were erected at a cost of R9-6. The work of demarcating and protecting the Forest Reserves by pillars and fencing was pushed forward satisfactorily during the year. No new *Euphorbia* fencing was made during the year. The length of stone-fencing newly constructed was 153,098 running feet. The total length of walling and fencing in the Ajmere Reserves constructed up to end of March 1887 is 624,855 running feet, of which 265,191 running feet are of *Euphorbia* fencing. The total cost of fencing was R14,329.*

* This is equal to R2-3-0 per 100 running feet.

7. *Record of Rights.*—These records are nearly complete. A list of trees belonging to private individuals in the Taragurh block is under preparation and will be finished shortly.

8. In paragraph 4 of their review of the Progress Report for last year, the Government of India had remarked that the value of rights in the Forest Reserves was estimated at R60,000. But from further investigation it appears that this estimate was too high. The following estimate is now substituted—

	R
Grazing	400
Grass	47,000
Other Forest Produce	1,000
TOTAL	48,400

As desired by the Government of India, the principles on which these rights are defined and limited are given in paragraph 3 of the Report.

9. *Surveys.*—The set of skeleton maps of forests is now quite complete, the Taragurh map having been received from the Survey Department.

10. As usual, the forest operations were carried out during the year under a preconcerted plan, and the forecast of operations was, with few exceptions, adhered to. The Government of India suggested that these forecasts should be prepared five or ten years in advance. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Assistant Conservator's view that this measure cannot be advantageously carried into effect for the present, for the reasons stated in the Report. Fuel and other minor forest produce is obtainable in Meywar and Marwar at a very low price, and therefore large quantities of fuel and of forest produce are generally brought from those districts, the price of the same articles in the Government Reserves being much higher. Endeavours are being made to start Forest Conservancy in Marwar, and it is believed to some extent in Meywar also, which, if satisfactorily carried out, will be of material help to the Government Reserves, and forecasts can then be drawn up five years in advance.

11. *General Protection.*—The convictions for breaches of forest rules numbered 193 during the year under review, as compared with 119 during the last year. This very high percentage of convictions is attributed to the very scanty fall of rain during the past year and the consequent partial failure of crops. The breaches of forest rules consisted chiefly of illicit felling of wood. Of the 193 cases, 118 were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

12. The figures of convictions under class I are as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Ajmere	20	30
Merwara	29	45

The percentage of convictions in Merwara is nearly the same as that in Ajmere.

13. The number of cattle impounded for trespass on forest grounds was 4,771, or 1,097 more than last year. The percentage in this respect also in both the districts is almost the same. On the whole, however, the result is unsatisfactory, as shewing that there was a great scarcity of grass outside the Reserves. The Assistant Conservator remarks that if the forest blocks had not been opened early in February for cattle grazing, the number of impounded cattle probably would have increased.

14. *Fires in the Reserves.*—The year under review was most unfavourable in this respect. There occurred in all 10 fires, and the area burnt was 314 acres, as compared with 5 fires and 55 acres burnt during the last year. Of the total area burnt during the year, 70 acres, it is said, were burnt through the carelessness of some Foresters, who were, however, adequately punished. Of the other defaulters, only some were traced and punished. The damage done by fire in the Todgarh block was very extensive, but in others it was light. It is stated that this year also the area of 9,315 acres of Government Forest Reserves was successfully protected without the adoption of any special measures. The area mentioned in the previous year's Report was 11,242 acres, and the Government of India enquired to whom the area belonged. Apparently the figures refer to the same areas, the property of Government; and, if so, the discrepancy should be explained. The percentage of expenditure for the protection was a little higher, being 1·3 against 1·11 for the last year. This is attributed to certain sums for burning fire-lines during the last year having been paid during the year under review. Payments for this year are reported to have all been settled.

15. *Grazing.*—Extensive grazing in the Forest Reserves was allowed during the year; the number of cattle permitted to graze being 8,772, as compared with 6,268 during the last year. Of this number, 1,183 had permission to graze free according to the Record of Rights.

16. As regards rain, the year under review was as unfortunate as the year 1883.

17. The quantity of grass removed by the right-holders was almost the same as last year, but the number of permits issued were slightly in excess. On the whole, however, the strain on the forest resources was greater this year than that of the last year. The revenue derived from grazing and grass amounted to R4,206.

18. *Ensilage.*—No experiments seem to have been made during the year under review. The Commissioner and the Assistant Conservator have passed over the subject in silence. As noted above, the orders reached the Commissioner after the close of the year, the operations of which are now under review. But the Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of again inviting special attention to them during the current year.

19. *Natural Reproduction.*—The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that due attention has been given to the selection of pattern areas, in order to secure every facility for studying the progress of natural reproduction. The year was unfortunately a very bad one for seedlings, but the experiments should be carefully continued.

20. *Artificial Reproduction.*—The results of this year also were disappointing in this respect. Many seedlings were killed by the heavy frost in February. The plantings in the Danta, Makerwali, and Mohwa Bir blocks, however, shewed good results.

21. *Coppicing.*—Fresh areas were cut during the year for coppice-cutting. The total area cut was approximately 187 acres. The results are good. Good attention in this respect has been paid to the improvement of the growth of trees. Some of the nurseries suffered from want of water, as nearly all the wells in the nurseries had very little water in them.

22. *Raising of Exotics.—Grevillea robusta.* Seeds of these plants germinated freely; but it is reported that, owing to the dry nature of the soil, it will never succeed as a forest plant in Ajmere. Of all the other exotics mentioned by the Assistant Conservator, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, Tun, Carob, and Mesquit Bean shewed rather good results. An effort was made to introduce date plants received from Busrah, Saharanpur, and Lucknow. It appears that these plants can be successfully grown in the forests of Ajmere and Merwara. The Assistant Conservator is therefore requested to try to encourage the cultivation of these plants. The fruit-trees from Bombay and Saharanpur are also, it seems, doing very well.

23. *Meteorological Observations.*—It is satisfactory to notice that meteorological observations were carried out with care and accuracy.

24. *Financial Results.*—The results compare with those of the year 1885-86 as given below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1885-86	9,697	16,469	6,772
1886-87	11,275	20,744	9,469
Increase . .	1,578	4,275	2,697

The revenue exceeded that of the last year by R1,578. The increase was chiefly under heads "Firewood and Charcoal" and "Grazing and Fodder Grass." This was, however, more than counterbalanced by an enlarged expenditure, which was R4,275 in excess of that of last year. The deficit was consequently R9,469, or R2,697 above that of last year. This result is attributed to more extensive works having been carried out in forests.

25. *General Results.*—On the whole, the progress made during the year may be considered satisfactory.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with the original Report and statements, be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, under cover of a separate letter.

Remarks by the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara on the Forest Administration Report of Ajmere-Merwara for 1886-87, dated 29th July 1887.

Areas and Boundaries.—As noted in last year's Report, the area has been altered from 145 to 139 square miles, according to the 4″ scale maps received from the Survey Department.

In Ajmere the area of Danta, Rajgarh, and Mákarwali-Hokran tracts was modified from 2, 4, and 5 square miles to 3, 3, and 4 square miles, respectively

In Merwara a considerable change was made in the area of Todgarh and Barakhan and Amner tracts, from 63 to 53 and from 4 to 7 square miles, respectively. Alterations in the area of other tracts did not exceed one square mile.

2. New boundary pillars were erected and old ones repaired, at a total cost of R21-9-6.

3. *Fencing.*—The fencing of the Rajgarh and Borwar-Kotra tracts was completed during the year under review; other blocks are being fenced as funds become available.

Altogether, R3,620 were spent on constructing 154,274 running feet and repairing 17,748 running feet of fencing.

The total length of fencing done up to the end of March 1887 is shown below :—

Nature of Fencing.	Length.	Cost.
	Running feet.	R
Stone walling	352,727	14,329
Euphorbia fencing	265,191	
Trenching	6,937	
TOTAL .	624,855	14,329

4. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Rules*—Out of 81 cases involving 189 persons brought to trial for breaches of Forest Rules, as against 53 cases and 148 persons during 1885-86, conviction was obtained in 75 cases involving 162 persons, compared with 49 cases and 118 persons in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions remained very nearly the same as in last year.

5. The number of cases compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests was 118, or 48 in excess of last year's figures, and the amount realised by way of compensation for damage done was R190, against R73 in the previous year.

6. The number of cattle impounded from the various forest tracts was 4,771, or 1,097 more than in 1885-86; and the fines realised amounted to R390, or R33-12 more than those for the preceding year.

7. The increase under the head "Breaches of Forest Rules" is mainly due to scanty rainfall and unfavourable season.

8. *Fire-Protection.*—It is to be noted with regret that, owing to a bad dry season and scarcity of rain, 10 fires took place in the Ajmere-Merwara Forests, against 5 in the preceding year. The more extensive and serious occurred in the Todgarh tract, burning 200 acres of land covered with grass and seedlings. The total area reported to have caught fire during the season was 314 acres, as compared with 55 acres last year.

No new fire-lines were burnt this year. The total area protected from fire without burning fire-lines or employing extra fire-watchers was 9,315 acres, and the cost of protection amounted to R665, or 1·3 pies per acre.

	Acres.
1. Mobwa Bir and Madar Hill . .	2,736
2. Makarwali and Hokran . . .	2,675
3. Srinagar	3,623
4. Dilwara and Chang Birs . . .	281
Total .	9,315

9. *Grazing and Fodder Grass.*—The scarcity of fodder outside the Forest Reserves was so much felt that all the blocks in Ajmere and Merwara had to be opened for grazing in March and February.

7,589 cattle were admitted into the Merwara tracts, against 5,938 last year, on payment of grazing dues. Of this number, 1,058 cattle, belonging to persons other than right-holders, were admitted on payment of double the fees levied from right-holders.

1,183 cattle were allowed to graze free in accordance with the Record of Rights, in addition to all the cattle of Srinagar allowed to graze from November to June within a restricted area of 817 acres.

10. In Ajmere 6,062 grass permits were issued, against 5,800 last year; and in Merwara the right-holders were allowed to cut grass freely a couple of weeks earlier than usual, *i.e.*, from 15th October.

The estimated quantity of grass removed from the forests by the villagers was the same as last year.

11. *Natural and Artificial Reproduction.*—The drought of the year and frost in February last combined to injure not only seedlings and plants, but even many Babul trees over 30 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in girth.

An interesting experiment was started in introducing Busrah date-palm plants received from Lucknow and Saharanpur. These have been put out in some of the nurseries, and, if they succeed, every effort will be made to encourage the cultivation of this date-palm in the districts.

The total expenditure on sowing and planting operations amounted to R1,489, or R131 in excess of the preceding year. 1,037 plants were given gratis to private persons, and for planting on district roads.

12. *Meteorological Observations.*—The same observations were continued as in preceding years. The rainfall inside the Forest Reserves is reported to have been registered in excess of that measured outside the forest blocks.

13. *Record of Rights.*—In accordance with the suggestions contained in Government of India, Home Department (Forests), Circular No. 4 F., dated 29th April 1886, registers of claims to lands or rights to forest produce in the Ajmere-Merwara Forest Reserves have been prepared by the Settlement Officer, after consulting the Forest Officer, and will shortly be submitted for transmission to the Government of India.

14. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year under review, compared with those of the preceding year, are shown below :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R
Receipts	9,697	11,275
Charges	16,469	20,744
Deficit . . .	6,772	9,469

The revenue of the year chiefly comprised the sale proceeds of firewood (30,670 maunds), charcoal (98 maunds), and grazing and fodder grass, as detailed below :—

	R	a.	p.
Firewood and charcoal	5,389	4	0
Grazing and fodder grass	4,205	9	1

The increase in expenditure was mainly due to more extensive works being undertaken under the heads "Fencing," "Fire-protection," "Departmental cuttings," and "Plantations," as also to an increase in the pay of the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

15 *Free Grants to Right-holders.*—Wood was granted to right-holders and others free for household and agricultural purposes more liberally than in the last year.

16. *General.*—The information called for in the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), letter No. 383 F., dated 12th May 1887, conveying orders on the last year's Forest Administration Report of this district, has been given by the Assistant Conservator of Forests in his Report forwarded herewith, and calls for no special remark.

The year has been an unfavourable one for the forests, but, on the whole, the working and management of them have been satisfactory.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

AJMERE-MERWARA,

FOR THE YEAR

1886-87.

INTRODUCTION.

Addendum to Ajmere Forest Bye-Laws.

During the year it was found necessary to alter Rules VII and VIII of the Ajmere Forest Bye-Laws. The ruling, as it stood, prevented a Forest Guard stopping any one from committing an offence within forest limits. This was very unsatisfactory during prosecutions. The present Rule does away with this difficulty.

Records of Rights.

2. With the exception of a list of trees belonging to private individuals in the Taragarh block, which it is hoped to finish shortly, all records have been prepared and signed by the Settlement Officer, and will be ready for submission as soon as the Taragarh list has been received from the Settlement Office.

Government of India's Review of the Forest Administration Report for 1885-86.

3. Regarding paragraph 4 of the Government of India's Review of the Forest Administration Report for 1885-86, slight corrections are necessary. "Grazing, R10,000." No free grazing is allowed within forest limits, except in a small area in the Srinagar and Rajgarh blocks, and for the hamlets mentioned in paragraph 30 of the current Report. This would necessitate the R10,000 being changed to R400.

"Other forest produce, R3,000." The figures are too high; R1,000, instead of R3,000, should be taken.

The principles on which grazing is carried on in the forest blocks, as asked for in the latter half of paragraph 4 of Government of India's Review, are, that in ordinary years, with an average fall of rain, only those blocks whose areas are somewhat extensive—the Todgarh, Biliawas, and Dewair blocks—are opened to the grazing of cattle of those villages whose lands have been included in the forest block. These villagers are allowed to graze as many head of cattle for which they want grazing, paying a small fee of 2 annas a head for a cow and 4 annas for a buffalo for the whole time in which grazing is allowed.

Right-holders.

Outsiders.

Close to the above-named forest blocks there are a number of villages who have very little grazing lands of their own, and who have had no landincluded with in forest limits. These villagers are badly off for grazing, so that it has been considered necessary to allow a limited number of their cattle grazing within forest limits, on a payment of 4 annas per head for a cow and 8 annas for a buffalo for the time grazing lasts.

4. The rainfall during the year was far below the average, which both directly and indirectly—in all forest blocks being opened to grazing—has caused damage to the forests, especially of the Ajmere District. The scarcity of fodder had to be met, and the only way to meet the difficulty was to throw open all forest blocks to grazing.

Deficiency of Rainfall.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

1.—Areas.

5. As shown in Form No. 49, the area has been altered from 145 square miles to 139 square miles. These areas have been taken from the skeleton 4" to the mile maps, lately supplied by the Survey Department.

Change of Area in Division.

6. The Settlement work of Ajmere-Merwara was finished during the year, but, owing to no Regulations having been passed, nothing was done regarding Village Reserves. This is greatly to be regretted, as in a year like this had they been established, the villagers would have been able to save numbers of their cattle which have perished, as there is absolutely no fodder outside forest limits. Outside from anything to do with Village Reserves set aside by the Settlement Officer, one of the villages in the Ajmere District has set aside a portion of its waste land for forest purposes. After fencing in the whole area at their own expense, they have deposited a sum for the employment of a Forest Guard. All that they require is that the area should be managed in the same way as a Government Reserve, only that the following rights be reserved to them:—to graze their cattle from October to July; that all prosecutions be taken up by the Assistant Conservator of Forests; and that the sale of all dry wood be deposited as a village fund. It is particularly desirable that this first trial should succeed.

Settlement work.

With reference to the Government of India's Review of the Forest Administration Report for 1885-86, paragraph 2, the increase of resources of forest produce and grazing is not feasible, unless some special simple legislation, as proposed by the Settlement Officer, is enforced.

7. As stated in last year's Report, figures now given approximately for grass land conserved within Istimrari lands amount to about 20,500 acres. These areas are all situated in the Ajmere District. As mentioned in last year's Report, these areas are exclusively Grass Reserves, and are conserved for four months, from July to October. The grass is then cut and stacked by the Istimrardar for his own benefit. On the grass being cut, the surrounding villages are allowed to graze their cattle on the payment of fees, generally R5 for 100 head per month; the grazing lasting from December to March, after which no further dues are charged. Only in a few cases, where the Reserve is used as a Shikárkháná for pig, is the area closed to the grazing of goats.

Istimrardar grass lands.

8. Within the last few years, the number of "Birs" or Grass Reserves during the rains in khalsa village lands in Merwara has increased to a very large extent, and now consists of some thousands of acres of grass during the rains. The only drawback to these "Birs" is that, though the lands conserved belong to the village community and the grazing is general, on the grass being cut the standing grass on these areas is reserved for the special benefit of some one or two influential men in the village, who are at liberty to do what they like with the cut grass. The

Village "Birs."

benefit from these "Birs" is to a great extent lost; but there is no doubt that if the working of these same areas was slightly altered, and the grass on them reserved for the whole village community, there would be a great deal of good e in providing fodder for the year to agricultural cattle in the village.

Areas open to grazing.

9. Two areas of about 150 acres each, which by mistake have not been included within the Forest area of the Amner-Kukra block in the 4″ scale maps, were opened to grazing the villagers of Akhaiajitgarh and Amner. These areas will be opened every r for the grazing of cattle after the rains, from November to July. The area of 817 acres in the Srinagar block, opened to grazing last year from November, was also opened out this year.

2.—Boundaries.

Boundary Pillars.

10. Sixty new boundary pillars were erected round the Sheopura extension block, at a cost of R9-6. In the Srinagar and Danta blocks boundary pillars were erected round areas in which the grass is cut on shares; other boundary pillars were repaired and numbered in both Sub-Divisions.

Fencing.

11. *Ajmere Sub-Division.*—The fencing of the Rajgarh block was completed, and all ravines closed in; that for the Makarwali block was still in hand. The other blocks were looked to and new fencing was constructed, or repairs made, just as funds were available.

Merwara Sub-Division.—The fencing of the Borwar-Kotra blocks was finished during the year; that round the Amner, Banjari-Mandlan, and Sheopura extension is still in hand. The other blocks were looked to, and the fencing repaired where necessary.

12. The following table gives the length of fencing newly constructed and the lengths repaired during the year:—

Name of Blocks.	Repairs.			New.		
	Stone.	Euphorbia.	Trenching.	Stone.	Euphorbia	Trenching.
	R. Ft.	R. Ft.	R. Ft.	R. Ft.	R. Ft.	R. Ft.
Danta	...	1,000	...	2,419	...	...
Rajgarh	...	...	...	27,109	...	...
Makarwali-Hokran	...	...	...	12,000	...	332
Srinagar	...	...	...	1,005	...	...
Bir Garden	...	...	...	540	...	...
Borwar-Kotra	2,137	...	...	31,657	...	...
Chang Bir	...	732	...	...	...	...
Chang	3,020	...	3,800	729	...	725
Banjari-Mandlan	6,659	...	...	21,211	...	...
Amner	...	...	...	30,819	...	...
Sheopura Extension	...	...	...	24,405	...	...
Sendra Nursery	...	...	...	246	...	119
Dewair	...	...	...	958	...	...
Todgarh	400	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,216	1,732	3,800	153,098	...	1,176

13. The total cost of fencing amounted to R3,620; of this amount, R2,458 was spent in the Merwara Sub-Division.

Total length of fencing done in the Division.

14. As requested in Government of India's Review of the Forest Administration Report for 1885-86, paragraph 3, the total length of fencing constructed up to the end of March 1887 is given in the following statement :—

Nature of Fencing.	Length.	Cost.
	R. Ft.	R
Stone walling	352,727	14,329
Euphorbia fencing	265,191	
Trenching	6,937	
TOTAL .	624,855	14,329

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND ANNUAL PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

Surveys.

Four-inch skeleton maps.

15. The Taragarh skeleton 4" map was received from the Survey Department; this completes the entire set now in hand.

Annual Plan of Operations.

Operations for the year.

16. The plan of operations for the year was drawn up as usual, and with the exception of a few cases, for which funds were not available, all works proposed were carried out. In reply to the latter part of the Government of India's Review of the Forest Administration Report, paragraph 4, forecasts for more than one year are not advisable at present, owing to the quantities of fuel and other minor forest produce being brought from Meywar and Marwar, where Forest Conservancy has not been started, and where contractors at very nominal rates—much cheaper than they could get it from the Government Reserves—buy up very large quantities of fuel and forest produce. This unrestricted working of the forests is fast causing their damage. Endeavours are, however, being made to start Forest Conservancy in Marwar, which, when once started, will very materially help both the Government Reserves of Ajmere-Merwara and Marwar; a forecast for five years may then be drawn up.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.

(1) Establishment.

Gazetted Officers.

17. During the time Mr. Lowrie, Assistant Conservator, was on privilege leave, the current duties of the Division were carried on by the Commissioner through the Assistant Commissioners.

Ranger and Protective Establishment.

18. Forest Ranger Nand Mal, in charge of the Merwara Sub-Division, worked well and gave satisfaction. Among the Foresters, Alaf Khan and Gumana have worked well; Gumana was promoted during the year. The rest of the protective establishment, on the whole, did not do as good work as they should have.

Office establishment.

19. The office establishment did very good work. Babu Nihal Chand, Forest Clerk, was promoted from R30 to R50.

(2) *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*

Forest offences.

20. The number of cases tried by the Courts was 28 in excess of last year; convictions were obtained in 92 per cent. of the cases. Full particulars of the cases are given in Form No. 50. The following statement gives the offences of the year, as compared with those of the two previous years :—

Year.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Total.
1884-85	43	5	48
1885-86	49	4	53
1886-87	75	6	81
Difference over previous year	26	2	28

The increase in the number of cases, made up chiefly by illicit felling of wood within forest limits, is due to the very scanty fall of rain and the partial failure of the crops in both districts; all wood cut and produce removed by offenders was intended either for the Ajmere or Beawar markets.

Cases compounded.

21. There were 118 cases, involving 209 persons, compounded by the Assistant Conservator. All cases were of a petty nature. The sums realized by compensation amounted to R190.

Cattle impounded.

22. The number of cattle impounded during the year amounted to 4,771 head. Of these, 2,194 head were sheep and goats.

The following statement gives the number impounded in each district :—

District.	Cattle impounded.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
Ajmere	1,699	2,125
Merwara	1,975	2,646
Total .	3,674	4,771

The year was an excessively bad one, owing to the great scarcity of fodder, and, had it not been that all forest blocks were opened early in February 1887 to cattle grazing, the numbers now given would have been very largely increased.

Half pound fines.

23. The fines realised from the pound amounted to R390.

(3) *Forest Fires.*

Season not favourable.

24. The year under report has not been a favourable one for fire-protection, owing to the very early drying of the grass, the showers during the winter months, and the early opening out of all forest blocks to grazing.

25. There were ten fires during the year, the area burnt being 314 acres. Sixty acres were burnt in the Imlikund portion of the Taragarh block, through the neglect of the Forester and Forest Guard while burning a fire-line; the Forester was reduced, and the Forest Guard dismissed. Another area of 3 acres was also burnt in this block; the offenders could not be traced. Five acres in the Rajosi block were accidentally set fire to by some soldiers from Nasirabad. Two fires occurred in the Biliawas block, burning 10 acres. Both fires occurred through the carelessness of graziers. In one case the offenders were traced and fined R24. Three fires occurred in the Todgarh block: one of 10 acres through the carelessness of the Forester when burning a fire-line; the man was fined. The other two fires were very serious. On the 22nd May 200 acres were burnt. The fire originated by some donkeymen, while carrying dry wood through the forest, smoking and accidentally setting fire to the grass. The men were prosecuted, but, owing to insufficient proof, were discharged. On the 29th May a large fire occurred in Marwar, and, owing to dry leaves on the fire-line dividing the boundary, quietly crept over and burnt an area of 26 acres before it was put out. Great credit is due to the Forester for his prompt measures; otherwise the fire would have been very serious. In all cases, except the 200 acres burnt in the Todgarh Forest, the damage done was light, grass land being chiefly burnt; the damage done to the 200 acres burnt has unfortunately been great, as the grass in this part was very heavy, and seedlings in numbers.

Number of Fires.

26. The area of 9,315 acres of Government Forest Reserves was again successfully protected without any special measures being taken for their protection.

Areas not specially protected.

27. The expenditure on fire-protection from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1887 amounted to R665, or 1·3 pies per acre. The increase is due to certain sums for burning fire-lines during last year not having been paid till after July 1886. Payments for the year under report have all been settled.

(4) *Grazing and Fodder Grass.*

28. The monsoon of 1885 was an average one for some blocks, but bad in others, so that for the first half of the year two new blocks, Kotra and Ans Pahar, had to be opened for grazing from March to July 1886, in addition to the Todgarh, Biliawas, and Dewair blocks. The rains of 1886 were so very bad that all blocks in the Merwara Sub-Division had to be opened early in February, while all blocks in Ajmere were opened in March.

Blocks open to Grazing.

29. The accompanying statement compares the number of cattle grazing, for which the villagers pay grazing dues, during the first half of the year, with the previous year; outsiders generally paying double rates to right-holders, *i.e.*, 4 annas and 8 annas per head of cattle: in some special cases, outsiders were charged 3 annas and 6 annas per head.

Number of Cattle grazing.

Name of Tehsil.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Right-holders.	Outsiders.	Right-holders.	Outsiders.
Beawar	4,070	312	2,358	...
Todgarh	1,326	230	4,173	1,058
Total	5,396	542	6,531	1,058
	5,938		7,589	

Cattle grazing free.

30. In addition to the number of cattle grazing free, noted last year in the Rajgarh block, and in the open area of 817 acres in the Srinagar block, where the whole of the cattle of the Srinagar village graze from November to June, the following hamlets situated within forest limits are allowed to graze free, in accordance with the "Record of Rights":—

Name of Hamlet.	Cattle.
Sarupa	150
Jaspalan	33
Modia	320
Alanjerian	280
Bari-ka-Chaura	70
TOTAL	853

Grass cutting.

31. Owing to the great scarcity of fodder, the villagers of Merwara were allowed to cut grass a couple weeks earlier than usual, beginning from the 15th October. The grass was cut freely both in Ajmere and Merwara. In Ajmere, the number of permits given for grass-cutting was 6,062, or 262 in excess of last year. The estimated number of bundles cut both in Ajmere and Merwara amounted to very nearly the same as that of last year—760,000. The Government of India's Review of Forest Administration in Ajmere for 1885-86 requires some slight correction in paragraph 7. More grass and not less was removed in 1885-86, as noted in the Report for the year.

(5) *Natural Reproduction.*

Pattern areas.

32. Five pattern areas have been fenced in, in the following blocks:—

Dilwara Bir, Chang, Sheopura Extension, Mandlan, and Todgarh.

A careful record of these areas is being drawn up. Other areas will be selected during the coming rains and fenced in, so as to have at least one pattern area in each block.

Seedlings.

33. The year was an extremely bad one for reproduction, for not only had the seedlings to contend against drought, but during the month of February frosts were so very heavy, that the minimum within forest limits of the Mohwa Bir block went down as low as 24°. The babul suffered very much from this, so much so that numerous trees over 30 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in girth were more than half killed, and smaller ones entirely. The Dhaukra (*Anogeissus pendula*) and other forest trees did not seed plentifully during the year.

(6) *Artificial Reproduction.*

Sowing and planting restricted.

34. Owing to the very short rainfall, and long breaks during the monsoons, very little could be done in sowings. The seedlings also suffered from the heavy frost in February.

(a) *Sowing.*

Nim.

35. Nim seed was dibbled in under *Euphorbia*, in a couple acres of the area cut in the Mohwa Bir block during 1885-86. It germinated freely, but nearly all seedlings died for want of moisture.

36. Four acres were sown with babul and arinja on the same plan as that adopted last year in the Makarwali Hokran sands, the seed being dibbled in under clumps of munj grass, planted at intervals of 5 feet. The result was not a success owing to the excessive drought. Two experimental areas in the Srinagar block and one acre in Rajgarh were sown with babul and arinja in the following way:—Mounds 2½ feet high and 3 feet in diameter and 1 foot apart from edge to edge were raised and seed sown right round. The seed germinated freely, and even now each mound has from 12 to 14 seedlings alive. It is proposed to continue this experiment on all sandy ground; the mounds in future to be only 2 feet high and 2½ feet in diameter.

Arinja and Babul.

37. Ten acres were sown with khair in the Kotra block, and, notwithstanding the frost and drought, 80 per cent. of the patches show from 5 to 10 seedlings alive.

38. Numbers of seedlings of nim, arinja, and babul of previous years' sowings, which had suffered from the frosts of 1885, sprung up from root shoots during the rains; they were again killed down, and have suffered somewhat badly this time, owing to drought and frost combined.

Previous sowings.

(b) *Planting.*

39. 300 sissu and 168 sain were planted along the Khandikua nala in the Danta block. Seventy per cent. of these are alive. Sain and bahera have done very well; they had however to be watered from the beginning of January; the watering will be continued until the setting in of the rains.

Planting in the Danta block.

40. 100 mangoes were planted out alongside the planting of last year. Seventy per cent. survived through the cold weather. The plants had to be watered from the beginning of October. 100 ber (*Ziziphus jujuba*) raised in the Pushker nursery, were put out along the Chora Khola nala. Fifty per cent. are alive and are doing well.

Planting in the Mekarwali block.

41. 236 sandal plants were put out along the Mohwa Bir nala. Fifty per cent. have survived and are doing well. The young plants had to be watered owing to the drought; the watering will continue till the rains set in.

Planting in the Mohwa Bir block.

(c) *Improvement Cuttings.*

42. Two fresh areas of 10 acres each were cut in the Mohwa Bir and Nagpahar blocks for the purpose of improving the growth. Considering the success of this experiment, it is proposed in future to increase the area of these cuttings. In Merwara the areas cut for coppice from Compartment II of the Todgarh block, and from Chang, were 147 and 40 acres approximately. The following results show the average height of some of the coppice shoots in these areas:—

Coppice cuttings.

Species.	Chang		Todgarh							
	1886-87.		1881 82.		1884 85		1885-86.		1886 87.	
	Feet.	Inch	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
Dhaukra	1	10	5	0	2	11	2	6	1	11
Khejra	3	11	14	0	9	0	7	0	5	4
Ber	7	0	0	0	11	0	10	0	9	0
Jhinja	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0
Kumpta	2	6	6	6	0	0	3	0	2	5
Dhak	0	0	0	0	9	0	8	6	7	6

43. All nurseries were kept up in accordance with last year's Report. The want of water was however generally felt, as nearly all the wells, in every one of the nurseries, have got very little water in them, and it is expected that some of these will be completely dry before the rains set in.

Nurseries.

44. During the year the number of trees given gratis to householders, and for the purpose of roads, amounted to 550 plants in the Merwara Sub-Division and 487 in the Ajmere Sub-Division.

Plants given gratis.

(*d*) *Exotics and Nurseries.*

45. Some seeds of *Grevillea robusta* were sown in the Pushker nursery; the seed germinated freely. Though suitable for garden purposes, it will never succeed as a Forest plant in Ajmere, owing to the dry nature of the soil.

Grevillea robusta.

46. The different sorts of *Eucalypti* tried in the forest have all died. A few plants of *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *rostrata* still survive in the Pushker nursery; more seed of these kinds have been sent for from Calcutta.

Eucalypti.

47. Of the paper-mulberry plants received last year, 50 were put out in the Danta block; 30 per cent. are alive, but have not made any progress, due no doubt to drought.

Paper-mulberry.

48. 50 tun plants were received from the Saharanpur garden, 25 were left in the Bir nursery, and 25 put out in the Danta block under the shade of *Euphorbia*. Of those put out, only two have died.

Tun.

49. The carob trees in the Beawar nursery flowered and fruited freely during the year.

Carob.

50. The mesquit bean has done very well both in the Ajmere and Beawar nurseries, and when once established requires no further looking after. The plants, both at Ajmere and Beawar, flowered and seeded most profusely, notwithstanding the dryness of the season.

Mesquit Bean.

51. 132 date plants indented for from Busrah were received from the Saharanpur and Lucknow gardens; 23 of these were put out in the Pushker and Sendra nurseries; the remainder are to be utilised in village nursery plantations, provided funds can be found for the same. An application has been sent up for funds to start these plantations. Seedlings of Busrah dates have also been raised from seed sown in the Pushker, Bir, and Sendra nurseries.

Dates.

52. 25 fruit trees were received from Bombay, and planted in the Sendra nursery; they are doing well.

Fruit trees.

The oranges and apples received from the Saharanpur gardens last year and planted out at Bir are doing well.

(7) *Communications and Buildings.*

General.

53. The following gives the total cost under this head: —

	R	a.	p.
(*a*) Roads and Bridges	28	4	8
(*b*) Buildings	193	4	9
(*c*) Other works	282	9	9
TOTAL	504	3	2

(a) *Roads and Bridges.*

Inspection path through the Kotra block.

54. A new path, 4 feet wide, and measuring 2 miles 17 chains in length, was made through the Kotra block at a cost of R14-14.

Other paths

55. All other paths were maintained in good order.

(b) *Buildings.*

New huts for Forest Guards.

56. Four new chaukis were built for Forest Guards at Sendra, Mandlan, Banjari, and Bagri at a total cost of R75. Other chaukis were kept in repairs.

CHAPTER IV.

General

57. Two men, on R10 each, were sanctioned as a temporary measure for the meteorological observations at Mohwa Bir and Jaspalan in the Todgarh block. It is hoped that this establishment will be continued, as both men have been carefully trained and are well up to the work.

The Jaspalan Observatories were set up in and out of forests rather late in the year; the results of the readings will be given in next year's Report.

Visit of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

58. In November last, Mr. Blanford paid Ajmere a visit; he visited the Observatories in the Mohwa Bir block and those in the forest nursery, under trees and out in the open.

(a) *Observations of Rainfall.*

Madarpahar stations.

59. The station outside forests and the intermediate station by the Madarpahar block were removed, owing to their being considered too close to the forest boundary. The gauges have been utilised at the Jaspalan Observatory.

Rainfall for the year.

60. The rainfall for the year was less than that of the previous year at all stations. The greatest difference was at the Madarpahar station in the forest, which registered 13·60 inches against 23·78 inches for the previous year; on the other hand, the Nagpahar stations in and out of forest, barely 5 miles away, registered 23·68 inches and 19 42 inches respectively, against 25.14 inches and 21·71 inches for the previous year. The falls were again very local, short distances showing a very marked difference, as will be seen from Appendix A, which gives the rainfall for all stations under Forest supervision. The total number of days on which rain fell, as taken from the Ajmere nursery, was 39.

Rainfall in and out of Forests.

61. The differences in and out of forests were again very marked; the Nagpahar stations as usual showing the highest figures; 4·26 inches in favour of forests. Taking the two pairs of stations, at Nagpahar and Mohwa Bir, for the last three years, it will be seen from the following statement that while the increase in favour of forests at Mohwa Bir was somewhat constant, that for the Nagpahar was largely on the increase:—

Year.	Nagpahar.		Mohwabir.		Remarks.
	In Forest.	Out of Forest.	In Forest.	Out of Forest	
1884	19 33(a)	16 48(a)	27·72(b)	25·26(b)	(a) Rainfall for 6 months, from July to December.
1885 . . .	25·14	21 71	25 84	23 99	
1886	23·68	19 42	17 24	15·34	(b) Rainfall for 7 months, from June to December.

(b) *Observations of Temperature and Humidity.*

Jaspalan stations.

62. The two stations in and out of forests at Jaspalan are 4,435 feet apart. Unfortunately the readings of the one month not being considered trustworthy, after an inspection of the Recorder's work, were not recorded. The man has been dismissed, and another appointed in his place.

Ajmere nursery, under trees and outside.

63. Owing to the dryness of the year, there being nearly 10 inches less rainfall than in 1885, the average of both the maxima and minima are somewhat higher than in the previous year. The daily means also give a difference of over one degree to what it was last year. The average vapour tension and mean relative humidity, as would be expected, was slightly less than in the previous year.

The results for the year are given in Appendix B.

Mohwa Bir stations, in and out of forests.

64. To get the stations as far away from the forest boundary as possible, they were changed in July to more suitable spots. The results are given in Appendix B.

(c) *Experiments to determine the water-level in Wells.*

Mohwa Bir Series.

65. The depth of water in wells, except in No. 1, which was due to water being taken for nursery purposes, was very nearly the same as it was last year.

Danta series.

66. Two new wells outside the Danta block and one up the Popsing nala were taken in hand.

Danta rainfall.

67. The average rainfall over the Danta area was 20 40 inches from 1st March 1885 to 1st March 1886, while from 1st March 1884 to 1st March 1885 it was 18·69 inches.

Duration of measurements.

68. The measurements of this series extended from the 15th March 1886 to 28th June 1886; owing to a general fall of rain the measurements were then stopped.

In Forests.

69. Wells Nos. 1 to 3, Danta block, show an average of over 2 feet less water during the time of measurement than in the previous year. Well No. 4 was only half a foot less.

Out of Forests.

70. Well No. 1 up the Popsing nala was measured for the first time during the year Well No. 2 showed 5 feet less water on 3rd May 1886 than on the corresponding date in 1885. On the 27th May it was perfectly dry. Well No. 3 showed an average of over 2 feet less water than in the previous year.

Rajgarh series.

71. The well under construction in the Chabia nala was finished during the year, and measurements recorded from the 18th March 1886 to 1st July 1886. Well No. 2 showed an average of 2 feet less water during the time of measurement than for the same time during 1885. Well No. 3 on the 18th March was dry. The Bhanwaria well was also dry on the date the measurements were started.

72. All results are given in Appendix C.

(d) *Protection of the catchment area of Tanks.*

Danta catchment.

73. The following statement gives the result of the rainfall on, and storage of, the Danta tank during the year as compared with last year.

Year.	1885	1886
Rainfall, in inches	20·09	13·52
Quantity of water fallen into catchment area, in million cubic feet	116	77¾
Quantity collected in the tank, in million cubic feet .	4	3¼
Percentage of rainfall collected, in million cubic feet .	0·034	0 04

(e) *Construction of Dams.*

Silt experiments.

74. Four new dams across the Popsing nala were constructed during the year. It is proposed to utilize these in connection with silt experiments in and out of forests, in order to note the amount of silt brought down during the year from a known area by floods over open and closed hillsides; the rainfall being known. Similar dams in forest and along the eastern slope of the Danta range were made during 1884. Gauges have been prepared to mark the silt deposit coming in each year. The catchment area above bunds of the portion in forest has been accurately surveyed; it is also proposed to survey the open area above bunds.

CHAPTER V.

YIELD AND WORKING.

(1) *Departmental Operations.*

General.

75. The following statement gives the number of maunds and cubic feet of fuel removed departmentally during the year:—

Locality.	Description of fellings	Quantity.		Remarks
		Maunds	Cubic feet	
		Approximate.		
Todgarh . .	Clean fellings .	(a) 25,728	91,886	1 Camel load = 6 maunds.
Chang . . .	Do. .	(b) 4,826	17,236	28 maunds wood = 100 c. ft
Todgarh . .	Dry wood . .	57	203	
Borwar . .	Do. . .	59	211	
Todgarh . .	Charcoal . .	98	...	
	TOTAL .	30,768	109,536	

(a) Besides the 25,728 maunds removed during the year, 2,004 maunds, the revenue of which had been credited in 1885-86, were paid for (cutting and cleaning of stools) during the year 648 maunds, removed late in March, were paid for in April 1887.

(b) In addition to the 4,826 maunds cut and sold during the year, 500 maunds, the revenue of which was credited in 1885 86, were paid for (cutting and carriage) during the year.

Todgarh cuttings.

76. 147 acres, approximately, in Compartment II of the Todgarh block, adjoining last year's cutting, were clean felled as coppice, leaving per acre a few standards as seed-bearers. The wood was cut departmentally and sold to a contractor, who removed it at his own expense, paying Government a rate of R0-8-3 a camel-load against R0-7-0 a camel-load paid last year. 4,288 camel-loads were removed in this way. Of this number, 42 camel-loads from last year's felling

were paid for at the rate of R0-7-0 a camel-load. The cost of felling, &c., was R1,077-2-1 against a return of R2,207-11-6.

57 maunds of dry wood were collected at Bagri and sold locally at Beawar. The amount realized was R14-4, while the charges amounted to R7-15-8.

Charcoal.

77. 98 maunds of charcoal were also made and sold from the area cut in Compartment II of the Todgarh block, and realized R78-13 3; the cost of manufacture and carriage was R48-6.

Chang block fellings.

78. 4,826 maunds, or 17,236 cubic feet, were cut and removed departmentally from the area marked out last year in the Chang block at a cost of R464-10-6. Of this sum, R45 were paid for 500 maunds supplied in March last. The returns were R965-4-9. 59 maunds of dry wood were collected from the Borwar block and sold locally at Beawar at a cost of R10-0-6, and a return of R14-12.

79. The quantity of firewood and charcoal removed during the year, as compared with last year, was:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Maunds.	C. ft.	Maunds.	C. ft
		Approximate.		
Firewood	17,780	59,267	30,670	109,536
Charcoal	1,873	...	98	...

Grass supplied to the Police.

80. 429 maunds of grass were cut and supplied to the Police Department at a cost of R39, and a return of R156. Besides this, 91 maunds and 18 seers were sold by auction. The returns were R31, against a cost of R10-2 for carriage paid in 1887-88.

(2) *Removal of Produce by Purchasers.*

81. Forms Nos. 54 and 55 give all information in detail.

Timber.

82. The sales to villagers, not having any rights within forest limits, of small timber for household purposes gave a return of R135-0-6.

Fuel.

83. Areas of 10 acres each were again sold by auction from the Nagpahar and Mohwa Bir blocks, and realized R430 and R90 respectively.

The dry wood in all blocks of the Ajmere Sub-Division was sold by auction, and realized R295-8-9. The removal of dry wood by donkey and head-loads was continued in Merwara, and realized R1,292-13-9.

Bamboos.

84. 5,100 bamboos were sold to purchasers from the Todgarh block, the revenue from this source was R64.

Grass and Grazing.

85. The revenue realized from grass and grazing amounted to R4,206. The grazing for which revenue was credited during the year extended from March to June 1886.

Other minor Forest Produce

86. The revenue from other minor forest produce amounted to R498.

(3) *Free grants of Forest Produce.*

Timber and Fuel.

87. The following statement gives the free grants of wood made to villagers for household and other purposes :—

Description of Wood.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
		Right-holders.	Others.	Total.
Jungle poles	5,539	7,731	512	8,243
Ploughs, &c , for agriculture .	424	605	...	605
Fuel	360	307	...	307

Grass.

88. Grass, as usual, was freely cut by villagers having rights within forest limits.

CHAPTER VI.

Financial Results.

General.

89. The following statement gives the financial results of the year as compared with the two previous years :—

Budget Heads.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R	R
Receipts	10,456	9,697	11,275
Expenditure . A. Conservancy and Works .	5,174	4,210	8,281
Expenditure . B. Establishments . .	11,142	12,259	12,463
Total Expenditure .	16,316	16,469	20,744
Deficit .	5,860	6,772	9,469

The Deficit was R2,697 in excess of that of last year. This was due to more extensive works being carried on in Forests, chiefly in the fencing of new blocks, three of which had their fencing entirely completed. A. VIII. *f.* (Fencing) shows an increase of R2,474 over last year.

A. VIII. *e.* (Fire-Protection) shows an increase of R491, due to a number of fire-lines, which were burnt in March but required clearing, being paid for after the year was out. There was an increase of R444 and R431 under A. I. *b.* (Departmental cuttings), and A. VIII. *d.* (Plantations), due, respectively, to more extensive cuttings, and to sowing and planting during the year. Other items under "A. Conservancy and Works" show smaller increases over the previous year.

Under "B. Establishments," the chief increase over the previous year was due to the increase of the Assistant Conservator's pay to that of a first grade Assistant. B. I. *c.* on the other hand shows a decrease of R586 during the year, owing to the Forest Ranger drawing less pay than his predecessors, and there being no student deputed to the Forest School from this Division. B. II. *b.*, also, shows a small decrease of R211. All other items show a small increase during the year.

Principal heads of Receipts and Expenditure.

90. The Receipts and Expenditure under the three great heads are as follows :—

Year.	I. Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.		II. Other Revenue.		III. Formation, Protection, and Improvement of Forests.	Total.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1885-86 . .	3,009	1,200	6,688	4,981	10,288	9,697	16,469
1886-87 . .	3,468	1,683	7,807	5,095	13,966	11,275	20,744

Revenue.

91. The Revenue exceeded that of the previous year by R1,578. This increase is chiefly due to the following two items :— I. *b.* (Firewood and Charcoal), and II. *d.* (Grazing and Fodder-Grass).

Expenditure.

92. The Expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by R4,275, due chiefly to heads A. I. *b.*, A. VIII. *d.*, A. VIII. *e.*, A. VIII. *f.*, and B. I. *b.*

Form No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Area of Reserved Forests, 1886-87.

Division or Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1886.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 31st March 1887.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
Ajmere-Merwara	Ajmere	Mohwa Bir and Madarhill	2,812	4	...	..	2,736	4		The area on 31st March 1887 has been taken from the 4" scale maps.
		Nagpahar	2,660	4	...	...	2,479	4		
		Taragarh Valley	1,016	2	...	...	1,226	2		
		Srinagar and Bir	3,575	6	...	...	3,623	6		
		Rajosi	1,260	2	...	...	1,152	2		
		Danta	1,244	2	...	...	1,580	3		
		Rajgarh	2,885	4	...	...	2,199	3		
		Makarwali-Hokran	3,000	5	...	...	2,675	4		
		Total	18,452	29	...	...	17,670	28		
	Merwara	Chang	2,341	4	...	...	2,947	5		
		Hattun and Sheopura	2,920	5	...	...	2,771	4		
		Biliawas and Taragarh	3,172	5	...	...	3,336	5		
		Todgarh and Barakhan	40,048	63	...	...	33,964	53		
		Dilwara and Chang Birs	235	...	...	...	281	...		
		Borwar-Kotra	4,543	7	...	...	4,660	7		
		Ans Pahar	1,466	2	...	...	1,282	2		
		Dewair	12,203	19	...	...	12,968	20		
		Banjari-Mandlan	4,500	7	...	...	4,731	8		
		Amner	2,300	4	...	...	4,654	7		
		Total	73,728	116	...	...	71,594	111		
		GRAND TOTAL	92,180	145	...	...	89,264	139		

Form No. 50.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Prosecutions for Breaches of Forest Rules during 1886-87.

Forest Division and Civil District.		Cases pending from 1885-86.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other Offences	Total new cases of the year		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Ajmere	Mohwa Bir and Madarhill	...	...	6	1	...	7	7	7	14	...	...	7	14	...
	Nagpahar	...	...	4	...	1	5	5	5	7	...	...	5	7	...
	Makarwali-Hokran	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	5	7	...	1	5	8	...
	Taragarh Valley	...	...	2	...	2	4	4	3	4	1	2	4	6	...
	Srinagar	..	...	2	1	...	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	...
	Danta	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	2	2	1	7	3	9	...
	Rajosi	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Rajgarh	...	...	3	...	2	5	5	5	16	...	3	5	19	...
	Total	...	...	25	3	5	33	33	30	53	3	14	33	67	...
Merwara	Chang	...	1	9	1	1	12	12	11	39	1	2	12	41	...
	Sheopura	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	2	7	1	4	3	11	...
	Biliawas	..	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	7	...	...	2	7	...
	Todgarh	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	4	...	...	3	4	...
	Dilwara Bir	...	...	2	1	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
	Borwar-Kotra	...	...	6	...	1	7	7	7	9	...	...	7	9	...
	Dewair	...	...	8	1	...	9	9	8	20	1	6	9	26	...
	Amner	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	3	7	...	1	3	8	...
	Banjari-Mandlan	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	5	12	...	...	5	12	..
	Ans Pahar	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Total	...	2	27	17	2	48	48	45	109	3	13	48	122	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2	52	20	7	81	81	75	162	6	27	81	189	..

Form No. 51.—[*Prescribed.*]

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Area of Forest tracts protected from Fire during the dry season, 1887.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 30th June 1886.	During dry season of 1887.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R	
Ajmere-Merwara	Mohwa Bir and Madarhill	...	2,811	2,736	...	2,736	2	1 fire burnt about half bigha.
	Nagpahar	1880	2,659	2,479	...	2,479	32	
	Taragarh Valley	1874	1,016	1,226	63	1,163	15	2 fires.
	Srinagar and Bir	1880	3,575	3,623	...	3,623	...	
	Rajosi	1880	1,260	1,152	5	1,147	35	2 fires.
	Danta	1882	1,234	1,580	...	1,580	12	
	Rajgarh	1884	2,885	2,199	...	2,199	6	
	Makarwali-Hokran	1885	3,000	2,675	...	2,675	...	
	Total Ajmere	...	18,440	17,670	68	17,602	102	
	Chang	1881	2,341	2,947	...	2,947	33	
	Hattun and Sheopura	1882	2,920	2,771	...	2,771	4	
	Biliawas and Taragarh	1874	3,169	3,336	10	3,326	33	2 fires.
	Todgarh and Barakhan	1874	40,008	33,964	236	33,728	310	3 fires.
	Dilwara and Chang Birs	...	235	281	...	281	...	
	Borwar-Kotra	1882	4,543	4,660	...	4,660	16	
	Ans Pahar	1877	1,466	1,282	...	1,282	28	
	Dewair tract	1881	12,203	12,968	...	12,968	87	
	Banjari-Mandlan	1884	4,500	4,731	...	4,731	25	
	Amner	1884	2,300	4,654	...	4,654	27	
	Total Merwara	...	73,685	71,594	246	71,348	563	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	92,125	89,264	314	88,950	665	

Note.—This Form is for the dry season, and not for the financial year, and therefore the date up to which expenditure is included must be filled in to suit the circumstances of each Circle.

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Area of Plantations, 1886-87.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	Area in acres. On 1st April 1886.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1887.	Receipts.	Charges.	Remarks.
	Out of the area taken up under the Regulation.							
Ajmere	Mohwa Bir and Madarhill	67	2	10	59	...	10	
	Nagpahar	18	...	...	88	...	...	
	Taragarh Valley	78	...	15	63	...	30	
	Srinagar	6	2	...	8	...	12	
	Danta	24	...	...	24	...	71	
	Rajgarh	...	1	...	1	...	7	
	Makarwali-Hokran	18	4	...	22	...	57	
	Total	211	9	25	195	...	187	
Merwara	Chang	20	...	...	20	...	...	
	Hattun and Sheopura	30	...	...	30	...	...	
	Biliawas	12	...	...	12	...	...	
	Todgarh	46	..	...	46	...	...	
	Borwar-Kotra	9	10	...	19	...	1	
	Dilwara and Chang Birs	71	...	...	71	...	...	
	Banjari-Mandlan	3	...	...	3	...	...	
	Dewair	..	...	...	...	...	2	
	Total	191	10	...	201	...	3	
	Total area taken up under Regulation	402	19	25	396	...	190	
	Area not taken up under the Regulation.							
Ajmere	Shikast Masjid	6	...	...	6	...	56	
Merwara	Parade Plantation	8	...	...	8	...	...	
	Total	14	...	...	14	...	56	
	Nurseries.							
Ajmere	Ajmere Nursery	10	...	...	10	...	175	
	Pushker Nursery	4	...	...	4	...	376	
	Bir Nursery	4	...	...	4	...	165	
Merwara	Beawar Nursery	4	...	...	4	...	255	
	Sendra Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	55	
	General Charges	...	...	...	..	...	217	
	Total	22	...	...	22	...	1,243	
	Grand Total	438	19	25	432	...	1,489	

Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Outturn of Timber and Firewood during the year 1886-87.*

Division.	Description of Materials.	Outturn in cubic feet, approximate.								Remarks.
		Selection fellings.	Clearances.	Thinnings.	Total.	Removed by				
						Government Agency.	Purchasers.	Free grants.	Right-holders.	
Ajmere-Merwara	Firewood . .	...	110,786	...	110,786	110,786	...	...	...	The measurements given only refer to the Merwara Sub-Division and are taken approximately. All wood sold in Ajmere was either sold standing or consisted of dry wood. Free grants were made of standing wood, for which no measurements can be given.
	Dry wood . . .	...	...	...	120,016	...	120,016	...	...	

* Charcoal should be shown by its equivalent in firewood.

Form No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Outturn of Minor Forest Produce during the year 1886-87.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free grants		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
		Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.		
Ajmere-Merwara	Grass	520	187	By auction.	2,978	...	...	760,000 bundles, approximate.	47,500	..	50,665	
	Fruits	..	...	Do.	364	...	..	...	.	..	498	
	Honey and wax	.	.	Do.	56							
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	78							
	Total	...	187	...	3,476	...	.	..	47,500	.	51,163	

Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts or sold locally during the year 1886-87.

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet	Total of each head. No or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
			Firewood and Charcoal.	
Received from the Forests and sold locally.	Mds. Srs.		Mds. Srs	
Balance in hand	...	...	...	...
Received during the year—				
Charcoal	127-0	...		
Green wood	4,826-20	...		
Do.	4,288 camel-loads	...		
Dry wood	116	...		
Total .	...	...	5,069-20 and 4,288 camel-loads.	
			Grass.	
Collected during the year . . .	520-20	...		
Total .	...	...	520-20	
Grand Total .	...	...	5 590-0 and 4,288 camel-loads.	

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Charcoal.				
	Mds. Srs.		Mds. Srs.	
Sold locally—				
Charcoal	98 10½			
Dust	2-29½			
Green wood	4,826-20			
Do.	4,288 camel-loads.			
Dry wood	116-0			
Balance in hand—				
Charcoal	26-0			
Total .	...		5,069-20 and 4,288 camel-loads.	
Grass.				
Supplied to Police	429-2			
Sold by auction	91-18			
Total .	...		520-20	
Grand Total .	...		5,590-0 and 4,288 camel-loads.	

Form No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1886-87.

Description of Timber and other produce.	On hand at commencement of the year.			On hand at close of the year.			Difference in Value.		Remarks.
	No.	C. ft.	Value.	No.	C. ft.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year	
			R	Mds.		R	R	R	
Charcoal	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	21	21	.....	
Total .	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	21	21	.....	

Form No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Summary of Revenue of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, 1886-87.

RECEIPTS.

	R	a.	p.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency:—			
(a) Timber	.....		
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	3,280	13	6
(c) Bamboos	.....		
(d) Sandal-wood	.....		
(e) Grass and other minor produce	187	0	3
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers:—			
(a) Timber	135	0	6
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	2,108	6	6
(c) Bamboos	64	4	0
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	4,205	9	1
(e) Other minor produce	498	0	0
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood	.....		
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government:—			
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	.....		
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	...		
V.—Miscellaneous:—			
(a) Fines and Forfeitures	626	9	3
(b) Refunds	0	1	0
(c) Other sources	168	12	0
Total Receipts	11,274	8	1

EXPENDITURE.

A.—Conservancy and Works.

I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency:—			
(a) Timber	.....		
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	1,613	5	11
(c) Bamboos	.....		
(d) Sandal-wood	.....		
(e) Grass and other minor produce	69	14	7
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	109	8	8
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood	.....		
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government:—			
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	.....		
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	.....		
V.—Rent of leased Forests, and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	.....		
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools, and Plant:—			
(a) Purchase of Cattle	.....		
(b) Feed and keep of Cattle	32	0	6
(c) Stores, Tools, and Plant	102	10	0
VII.—Communications and Buildings:—			
(a) Roads and Bridges	28	4	8
(b) Buildings	193	4	9
(c) Other works	282	9	9

	R	a.	p.
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of Forests :—			
(a) Demarcation	21	9	6
(b) Compensation for Land and Rights	.....		
(c) Surveys and Working-Plans	2	10	10
(d) Plantations	1,489	10	9
(e) Protection from Fire	704	6	1
(f) Other works	3,619	11	11
IX.—Miscellaneous :—			
(a) Refunds	.....		
(b) Law charges	.....		
(c) Other charges	10	12	9
Total, A.—Conservancy and Works	8,280	8	8

B.—Establishments.

	R.	a.	p.
I.—Salaries :—			
(a) Conservators	...		
(b) Superior Officers	4,900	0	0
(c) Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	4,362	4	5
(d) Office Establishments	1,277	10	4
(e) Deputation and Special Allowances	...		
II.—Travelling Allowances :—			
(a) Conservators	...		
(b) Superior Officers	920	0	0
(c) Subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishments	220	4	0
(d) Office Establishments	50	0	10
III.—Contingencies :—			
(a) Stationery	38	11	3
(b) Carriage of Tents and Records	222	11	5
(c) Rents, Rates and Taxes	180	0	0
(d) Pay of Police Guards	..		
(e) Official Postage	83	15	0
(f) Sundries	207	5	10
Total, B.—Establishments	12,462	15	1
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	20,743	7	9

Form No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Account Current for the year 1886-87.

Dr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening Balance	.....	18 12 9
ASSESSED TAXES—		
Income tax deductions from salary bills	.....	105 11 8
FORESTS—		
Revenue as per Annual Summary	.....	11,274 8 1
Deposits	.....	175 0 0
Forest Cash Remittances (local)—		
Forest cheques paid	19,985 1 0	
Inter-Divisional Transfers	57 5 4	20,042 6 4
Advances recoverable	.....	1,910 2 1
Account current other Governments—		
Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.....	3 8 0
Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Civil Departments		
Mathematical Instrument Department	.....	59 0 0
TOTAL	.....	33,589 0 11

Cr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Expenditure as per Annual Summary	.....	20,743 7 9
Deposits	.....	125 0 0
Forest Cash Remittances (local)—		
Remittances to Treasuries	.....	11,274 8 1
Advances Recoverable	.....	1,404 1 5
Closing Balance	.....	41 15 8
TOTAL	.....	33,589 0 11

Form No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1886-87.

Division.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance Due.		Remark
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities.)	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Ajmere-Merwara	54 10 3	1,910 2 1	1,964 12 4	488 0 7	1,404 1 5	1,892 2 0	23 5 7	95 15 11	
Total	54 10 3	1,910 2 1	1,964 12 4	488 0 7	1,404 1 5	1,892 2 0	23 5 7	95 15 11	

Form No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Financial Results of the year 1886-87.

Division.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, protection and improvement of forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Ajmere-Merwara . . .	3,468	1,683	7,807	5,095	13,966	11,275	20,744	
Total	3,468	1,683	7,807	5,095	13,966	11,275	20,744	

APPENDIX A.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Statement showing Rainfall registered during the year 1886.

Months.	Mohwa Bir No. 1.		Mohwa Bir No. 2.		Madarhill.			Nagpahar.		Rajgarh.		Danta.		Dilwara Bir.		Bajrangarh over the Ana Sagar.	Remarks.
	In Forest.	Outside Forest.	In Forest.	Outside Forest.	In Forest.	Intermediate.	Outside Forest.	In Forest.	Outside Forest.	In Forest.	Outside Forest.	In Forest.	Outside Forest.	In Forest.	Outside Forest.		
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
January	0 10	0 8	0 23	No Station.	0 15	0 13	0 12	0 8	0 5	0 35	0 25	0 30	0 32	0 8	0 7	0 21	
February	0 4	0 3	0 1		0 2	0 3	0 2	...	...	...	...	0 5	0 4	...	...	0 2	
March	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	0 7	0 6	...		...	0 6	0 7	0 24	0 7	0 5	0 3	...	...	0 12	0 13	...	
May	0 57	0 46	0 60		0 60	0 67	0 56	0 87	1 25	0 53	0 45	0 57	0 62	0 16	0 14	0 76	
June	4 18	3 68	2 89		1 70	1 99	2 19	3 0	2 50	0 5	0 16	1 46	1 46	2 51	1 77	1 32	
July	3 87	3 56	4 51		4 2	4 36	4 47	7 84	5 26	5 4	4 93	8 42	6 16	3 43	2 87	3 92	
August	4 46	3 93	3 85	4 17	3 88	3 98	4 11	7 51	7 2	5 72	5 11	6 19	5 20	3 26	3 26	4 56	
September	1 25	1 0	1 33	3 42	1 6	1 13	1 11	2 2	1 31	2 7	1 89	1 49	1 8	1 75	1 53	1 32	
October	2 70	2 54	2 45	2 22	2 17	No Stations.		2 12	1 96	0 90	0 93	1 53	1 53	0 20	0 18	1 43	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	
Total	17 24	15 34	15 87	9 81(a)	13 60	12 35(b)	12 65(b)	23 68	19 42	14 71	13 75	20 1	16 41	11 51	9 95	13 54	
Total for 1885	25 84	23 99	15 70	...	23 78	...	24 91	25 14	21 71	9 44 (c)	9 26 (c)	12 31 (d)	9 66 (d)	20 61	19 37	19 59	

(a) Rainfall registered from August 1886.
(b) ,, ,, up to September 1886.
(c) ,, for 5 months only.
(d) ,, for 6 months only.

Appendix B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS (STATIONS A).

Results of Meteorological Observations conducted at the Ajmere Forest Nursery, 1,640 feet above sea-level. Observatories of the standard pattern. Cages with instruments 4 feet above ground.

Calendar year 1886.	Dry Minimum		Dry Maximum		Daily mean Dry		Mean Vapour Tension						Mean relative humidity						Rainfall in Inches.	Remarks.
							Under trees.			Outside.			Under trees.			Outside.				
	Under trees.	Outside.	Under trees.	Outside.	Under trees.	Outside.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.	From minima.	At 10h	At 16h.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.		
January . . .	43·7	43·0	71·3	72·7	57·1	57·3	·244	·277	·282	·243	·273	·263	83	49	39	85	46	35	0·22	
February . . .	43·8	43·0	74·1	76·2	58·9	59·4	·183	·216	·234	·187	·205	·198	61	34	27	64	31	23	0·03	
March . . .	57·2	56·8	85·6	86·6	71·1	71·7	·287	·371	·374	·276	·331	·324	62	42	33	61	36	27	...	
April . . .	66·1	65·5	98·1	98·4	82·8	83 0	·305	·414	·406	·284	·390	·385	46	30	24	44	27	23	0·07	
May . . .	77 8	76·9	104·3	104·9	90·4	90 3	·477	·568	·483	·474	·551	·480	49	36	24	51	35	24	0·90	
June . . .	79·3	78·9	97·4	98·1	86·2	86·3	·683	·723	·679	·681	·723	·687	68	56	43	70	55	43	1·98	
July . . .	76·5	76·5	89·9	90·8	81·4	81·7	·807	·832	·809	·792	·837	·805	89	75	63	88	74	62	3·83	
August . . .	74·3	74·3	87·6	88·6	79·4	79·8	·750	·772	·771	·748	·773	·769	88	75	64	88	73	63	4·29	
September . .	72·9	72·5	90·4	92·5	80 1	80·7	·622	·660	·603	·621	·662	·598	76	60	45	77	58	43	1·46	
October . . .	66·2	65·6	90·9	94 0	77 3	77 5	·518	·569	·486	·515	·577	·485	78	50	36	80	47	35	1·75	
November . .	50·9	50·0	84 3	86·4	66·5	66 6	·302	·294	·271	·289	·312	·292	80	33	25	79	33	27	...	
December . .	43·4	42·5	75·7	77·5	58·4	58 4	·207	·204	·195	·195	·222	·210	71	31	23	70	33	25	...	
Total, 1886 .	752·1	745·5	1049·6	1066 7	889 6	892·7	5·385	5·900	5·593	5·305	5·856	5·496	851	571	446	857	548	430	14·53	
Average, 1886 .	62·7	62·1	87·5	88·9	74·1	74 4	·449	·492	·466	·442	·488	·458	71	48	37	71	46	36	...	
Total, 1885 .	724·6	717·6	1034·8	1055·6	871·4	877·3	5·221	5·742	5·646	5·222	5·672	5·462	900	577	477	912	549	448	24 48	
Average .	60·4	59·8	86·2	88 0	72·6	73·1	·435	·478	·471	·435	·473	·455	75	48	40	76	46	37	...	

Appendix B—*continued.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS (STATIONS B).

Results of Meteorological Observations conducted at the Mohwa Bir Forest Reserve (Ajmere), about 1,680 feet above sea-level. Observatories of the Dehra Dún Forest School Pattern. Cages with instruments 4 feet above ground.

Calendar year 1886.	Dry minimum		Dry maximum		Daily mean dry		Mean vapour tension						Mean relative humidity						Rainfall		Remarks.
							In Forest.			Outside.			In Forest.			Outside.					
	In Forest.	Outside.	In Forest.	Outside.	In Forest.	Outside.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.	From minima.	At 10h.	At 16h.	In Forest.	Outside.	
January	45·0	46·2	74·9	72·4	59·0	58·5	·208	·293	·324	·219	·281	·274	68	47	41	69	48	37	No Stations.	No Stations.	
February	46·3	46·7	77·9	75·7	61·7	60·7	·131	·245	·252	·154	·251	·258	39	35	27	45	38	30			
March	58·8	59·6	89·2	87·4	73·1	72·4	·226	·400	·399	·269	·415	·423	47	42	33	53	46	37			
April	69·0	69·6	100·8	99·0	84·8	84·2	·207	·398	·457	·247	·473	·486	29	26	27	33	34	29			
May	77·5	79·2	106·2	105·0	91·3	91·1	·376	·481	·447	·422	·540	·477	40	28	22	42	33	24			
June	78·6	78·8	98·8	98·0	86·7	86·3	·591	·677	·638	·592	·682	·654	61	49	40	61	52	42			
July 1st-half	77·3	77·8	94·3	93·4	84·0	83·9	·736	·836	·818	·725	·834	·806	79	66	57	77	68	57			
Total	452·5	457·9	642·1	630·9	540·6	537·1	2·475	3·333	3·335	2·628	3·476	3·378	363	293	247	380	319	256	...	...	
Average	64·6	65·4	91·7	90·1	77·2	76·7	·354	·476	·476	·375	·497	·483	52	42	35	54	46	37	...	...	
Total of 1885	301·7	302·1	437·8	426·3	361·3	358·9	2·148	2·511	2·608	2·163	2·560	2·539	371	245	226	368	259	223	...	...	
Average of 1885	60·3	60·4	87·6	85·3	72·3	71·8	·430	·502	·522	·433	·512	·508	74	49	45	74	52	45	...	...	
July 2nd-half	74·2	74·8	87·4	87·5	79·0	79·5	·748	·818	·813	·729	·846	·826	88	78	69	84	81	69	1·86	1·61	
August	74·1	74·1	89·6	89·3	79·7	79·8	·696	·759	·742	·755	·758	·745	82	71	61	90	71	61	3·85	4·17	
September	73·0	73·4	93·5	92·6	80·8	80·9	·562	·617	·551	·622	·666	·615	68	53	40	75	59	44	1·33	3·42	
October	64·2	67·9	93·6	93·8	76·6	78·5	·475	·547	·443	·520	·560	·465	76	45	32	74	46	33	2·45	2·22	
November	47·1	55·4	86·0	86·4	64·7	68·7	·266	·297	·269	·301	·344	·301	81	32	25	68	37	27	...	...	
December	39·0	48·1	77·1	76·7	56·3	60·5	·191	·216	·212	·210	·245	·238	78	33	25	61	38	28	...	...	
Total	371·6	393·7	527·2	526·3	437·1	447·9	2·938	3·254	3·030	3·137	3·419	3·190	473	312	252	452	332	262	9·49	11·42	
Average	61·9	65·6	87·9	87·7	72·8	74·7	·490	·542	·505	·523	·570	·532	79	52	42	75	55	44	...	...	

APPENDIX C.

WELL EXPERIMENTS, MOHWA BIR RESERVE.

Area and description of catchment above wells. The area is about 200 acres with a catchment consisting of a fairly broad valley with numerous small streams coming into the main nálá. The rock is close to the surface and abounds in quartz, so that the soil is very poor. This tract was taken up in 1872.

Dates.	Well No. 1.	Well No. 2.	Well No. 3.
16th March 1886	37·29	30·79	24·63
29th March 1886	38·40	32·15	25·00
5th April 1886	38·65	32·21	26·15
12th April 1886	39·23	32·17	26·21
19th April 1886	39·58	32·67	25·65
26th April 1886	40·13	32·96	25·90
3rd May 1886	40·65	33·13	26·15
10th May 1886	41·90	34·17	27·21
17th May 1886	41·83	33·75	26·75
24th May 1886	49·73*	33·96	26·96
31st May 1886	43·40	34·21	27·21
7th June 1886	44·79	35·50	27·46
14th June 1886	45·71	34·71	27·71
21st June 1886	45·42	34·67	27·67
28th June 1886	44·38	34·88	23·92
5th July 1886	45·08	35·13	28·29
12th July 1886	44·96	35·17	28·42
19th July 1886	44·50	35·48	28·67
Average	42·54	33·76	26·66
Average for 1885	38·67	33·09	26·35

Remarks.

The south-west monsoon terminated on the 28th August 1885. The rainfall up to 1st March 1886 was 20·43 inches, taking it from 1st March 1885. No fire occurred during the year. All the better kinds of grass were cut by the end of January, but grass-cutting was continued till end of April 1886. Khejra, babul, arinja, and nim came out in full leaf in about March. From Well No. 1 to No. 2 the distance along the bed of the nala is 1 417 feet; the distance from No. 2 to 3 along the nala (No. 3 is highest up the stream) is 1,573 feet. The wells are about the same distance from the bed of the nala, and with the exception of No. 1 are not used for irrigation. The south-west monsoon set in on the 3rd July 1886.

* Well No. 1 was used for nursery purposes, and therefore the variations.

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

WELL EXPERIMENTS, DANTA RESERVE.

Danta.—The catchment area above wells is about 700 acres. The valley is broad and gently undulating. The valleys have a fair depth of soil ; the hills and undulating ground has the rock quartzite close to the surface with little soil. The tract was reserved in 1850.

Popsing nala.—The catchment above wells isnearly 1,500 acres consisting of open hillsides with very little soil on them. The rock is almost entirely quartzite.

Bir.—These wells are in fairly level ground with cultivation on three sides.

Dates.	Danta Block.				Popsing Nala.			Bir.		Remarks.
	Well No. 1.	Well No. 2.	Well. No. 3.	Well. No. 4.	Well No. 1.	Well No. 2.	Well No. 3.	Well No. 1.	Well No. 2.	
15th March 1886	21·58	16·83	14·33	10·58	37·46	17·79	10·92	16·50	16·79	*Danta block.*—The rainfall from March 1885 to March 1886 was 20·40 inches. The sides of the hill are fairly well clothed with small scrub and grass. No fires have occurred in the catchment area. The best descriptions of grass were cut before the end of December. Plantation work has been started along this nala. None of these wells are used for irrigation. The wells are about equal distances apart.
22nd March 1886	21·83	17·25	14·63	10·88	37·83	18·08	11·17	*21·33	17·00	
29th March 1886	22·71	17·58	15·79	11·04	38·21	18·46	11·46	13·17	17·38	
5th April 1886	23·08	17·75	16·04	11 33	38·50	18·79	11·75	13·21	17·58	
12th April 1886	23·42	18·00	16·33	11·54	38·83	19·00	12·08	13·75	17·67	
19th April 1886	23·58	18·25	16·58	11·67	39 17	19·25	12·33	12·92	17·83	
26th April 1886	24·17	18·50	16·83	11·83	39·58	19·50	12·33	12·92	18·17	
3rd May 1886	24·58	18·75	17·17	12·17	39·83	19·83	12·50	13·08	18·17	*Popsing Nala.*—These wells are situated outside forest limits in the catchment of open hill sides, which are very bare with only a few stunted shrub and a few *Euphorbia;* no grass is allowed to grow owing to the grazing of cattle.
10th May 1886	25·04	19·04	16·50	12·46	40·21	20·42	12 75	13·21	18 33	
17th May 1886	25·58	19·25	16·79	12·67	40·71	21 00	13·04	13·33	18·58	
24th May 1886	25·92	19 50	17·08	12·79	41·04	21·08	13·50	13·50	18·75	*Bir.*—Water is taken from these wells for cultivation, but it has been so arranged that a sufficient time is allowed to elapse after the water has been taken, so as to allow a sufficiently accurate register to be kept up.
31st May 1886	26·29	19·71	17·33	12·83	41·29	Dried.	13·63	13·50	18·83	
7th June 1886	26·79	19·83	17·71	13·17	41·71		13·71	13·67	19·04	
14th June 1886	27·21	20·08	18·04	13·50	42·04		13·79	13·75	19·13	
21st June 1886	27·50	20·29	18·08	13 50	42·42		14·33	13·88	19·25	
28th June 1886	27·88	20·54	18 38	13·67	42·50		14·54	14·00	19·38	
Average	24·82	18·82	16·73	12·23	40·08	19 38	12·74	14·11	18·24	
Average, 1885	20 54	16·33	14·81	11 71	...	17·23	11·92	...	...	

* Water taken for cultivation.

APPENDIX C—*concluded.*

WELL EXPERIMENTS, RAJGARH RESERVE.

CHABIA.—The catchment area is about 1,500 acres, the ravines coming down somewhat abruptly from the main ridge, and forming a somewhat narrow outlet for the water through the hills. The rock is chiefly quartzite with sand hills at the foot of main ridge which enclose the nala in which the wells are. The soil is somewhat poor.

BHANWARIA —The catchment area is about 200 acres. The rock chiefly quartzite is close to the surface; the soil poor.

Dates.	Chabia			Bhanwaria Well	Remarks.
	Well No 1	Well No. 2.	Well No. 3.		
18th March 1886	7 33	2·42	Only 1" of water.	No water in the well.	*Chabia.*—The rainfall in the Rajgarh block was 14 71 inches during the year. No fires occurred The block has a very fair growth of shrubs with a few large trees chiefly "khejra" and "arinjas" scattered over. The best descriptions of grass were cut before the end of December, but cutting continued till the end of February.
25th March 1886	7 75	2 58			
1st April 1886	8 08	2 79	No water in the well.		
7th April 1886	8 42	3 13			
14th April 1886	8·79	3 17			
21st April 1886	9·17	3 25			
28th April 1886	9 67	3 75			
5th May 1886	10·04	4·08			*Bhanwaria.*—The above remarks apply to this also.
12th May 1886	10 42	4 50			
19th May 1886	10 83	4 75			
26th May 1886	11 17	5 38			
2nd June 1886	11 58	5 00			
9th June 1886	11 83	5 38			
17th June 1886	12 13	5 42			
24th June 1886	12 33	5·04			
1st July 1886	12 67	5 08			
Average	10·14	4·11	.....	.....	
Average, 1885	.. ...	2 52	4 88	6 38	

AJMERE SUB-DIVISION.

Forest Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1887.

Budget Heads.	Mohwa Bir and Madarhill.	Taragarh Valleys.	Nagpahar.	Srinagar, including Bir garden.	Bajosi.	Danta.	Bajgarh.	Makarwali Hokran.	Shikast Masjid.	Ajmere nursery.	General.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Ie. Grass and minor produce	32 15 5	...	...	88 10 9	...	65 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	187 0 3
IIb. Firewood and Charcoal	188 10 3	28 8 0	456 1 6	41 5 0	16 8 0	34 8 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	815 8 9
IIc. Bamboos	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0
IId. Grass and grazing	668 8 0	90 0 0	1,111 0 0	346 12 9	14 1 0	417 9 0	54 15 0	...	47 0 0	...	...	2,749 13 9
IIe. Other minor Produce	34 0 0	41 0 0	238 0 0	46 14 0	...	...	2 8 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	377 6 0
Va. Fines and Forfeitures	71 7 3	40 11 9	92 3 6	70 0 6	20 5 0	10 5 9	29 15 6	42 5 3	5 0 0	1 10 0	...	384 0 6
Vb. Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0
Vc. Miscellaneous other sources	...	...	5 12 0	50 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	95 0 0	9 2 0	160 2 0
Total	995 12 11	200 3 9	1,903 1 0	643 15 0	50 14 0	527 12 10	137 6 6	42 5 3	67 0 0	96 10 0	9 3 0	4,674 4 3

AJMERE SUB-DIVISION.

Forest Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1887.

Budget Heads.	Mohwa Bir and Madar hill.	Taragarh valleys.	Nagpahar.	Srinagar and Bir.	Rajosi.	Danta.	Rajgarh.	Makarwali Hokran.	Shikast Masjid.	Ajmere nursery.	General.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
A.—Conservancy and Works.													
Ie. Grass and minor produce	3 10 0	...	...	51 2 2	...	15 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	69 14 7	
II. Produce removed by Purchasers	...	8 14 9	17 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	26 12 3	
VIb. Feed and keep of Cattle	...	...	8 10 1	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	...	10 12 8	...	22 4 9	
VIc. Stores, Tools, and Plant	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	32 0 0	32 8 0	
VIIb. Buildings	33 8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	45 8 0	
VIIc. Other works	49 4 6	...	0 8 0	...	...	138 5 0	...	...	...	...	6 6 6	194 8 0	
VIIIa. Demarcation	...	...	...	11 1 6	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 13 6	
VIIId. Plantations — Pay of Malis and Bhisties	...	27 10 0	263 8 0	109 10 0	...	37 10 6	1 4 6	...	55 13 4	126 2 0	...	619 10 4	
VIIId. Plantations — Watering apparatus	...	2 1 6	10 12 10	2 3 3	...	4 7 0	...	...	2 2 3	13 4 9	...	34 15 7	1,154 15 2
VIIId. Plantations — Planting trees	6 5 3	0 12 0	95 15 0	53 2 6	0 6 0	25 13 6	3 3 6	35 14 6	...	34 13 9	187 4 0	443 10 0	
VIIId. Plantations — Sowing seeds	4 0 0	...	5 5 6	11 5 0	2 2 0	3 6 3	2 0 0	21 8 6	...	0 3 0	6 13 0	56 11 3	
VIIIe. Protection from Fire	2 0 0	11 8 11	20 4 6	...	32 0 3	13 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	79 0 2	
VIIIf. Fencing	...	..	..	42 9 0	...	63 14 7	708 8 0	346 14 6	...	0 4 0	...	1,162 2 1	
IXc. Miscellaneous charges	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	3 1 0	
Total A.	99 2 9	51 9 2	423 3 5	281 1 5	34 8 3	314 15 9	715 0 0	407 3 6	55 15 7	185 8 2	234 3 6	2,802 7 6	
B.—Establishments.													
I.—Salaries—													
(b) Superior Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,900 0 0	4,900 0 0	
(c) Subordinate Establishment	155 5 1	159 5 7	143 12 3	316 2 0	136 12 7	93 0 0	147 8 2	82 15 10	...	...	326 12 2	3,561 9 8	
(d) Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979 13 7	979 13 7	
II.—Travelling allowances—													
(b) Superior Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920 0 0	920 0 0	
(d) Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 8	4 13 8	
III.—Contingencies—													
(a) Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13 0	21 13 0	
(b) Carriage of Tents and Records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 11 5	102 11 5	
(c) Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	
(e) Official postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 15 0	65 15 0	
(f) Sundries	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	181 11 4	181 11 4	
Total B	155 5 1	159 5 7	143 12 3	316 2 0	136 12 7	93 0 0	147 8 2	82 15 10	...	...	7,683 10 2	8,918 7 8	
GRAND TOTAL	254 7 10	210 14 9	566 15 8	597 3 5	171 4 10	407 15 9	862 8 2	490 3 4	55 15 7	185 8 2	7,917 13 8	11,720 15 2	

MERWARA SUB-DIVISION

Forest Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1887.

Budget Heads.	Chang tract.	Hattun and Sheopura.	Billawas	Todgarh.	Dilwara and Chang Birs	Ans Pahar	Borwar Kotra.	Dewar tract.	Amner tract	Banjari Mandalan.	Beawar nursery	General	Total
	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p	R a p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p	R a. p	R a. p.
Ib. Firewood and Charcoal .	965 4 9		...	2,300 12 9	—	...	14 12 0	—	...	—	...	...	3,280 13 6
IIa. Timber . . .	14 4 0	...	19 1 0	44 8 0	...	21 6 0	15 8 6	...	20 5 0	—	..	...	135 0 6
IIb. Firewood and Charcoal .	146 1 3	70 8 0	16 0 0	1,005 7 6	3 15 0	...	50 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,292 13 9
IIc. Bamboos	...	...	...	64 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	64 0 0
IId, Grass and Grazing . .	...	...	148 12 0	632 0 0	231 5 3	106 2 0	24 15 6	312 8 7	...	...	...	...	1,455 11 4
IIe, Other minor produce . .	..	...	7 4 6	36 15 6	1 0 0	...	...	33 8 0	15 7 3	...	26 6 9	...	120 10 0
Va. Fines and Forfeitures . .	15 7 6	13 2 0	5 0 0	49 15 6	13 0 0	.	12 13 0	26 12 0	28 5 3	65 12 0	12 5 6	...	242 8 9
Vc. Miscellaneous other sources .	0 5 6	..	..	...	...	...	5 7 0		2 13 6		..	—	8 10 0
Total .	1,141 7 0	83 10 0	196 1 6	4,133 11 3	249 4 3	127 8 0	124 6 0	372 12 7	66 15 0	65 12 0	38 12 3	..	6,600 3 10

MERWARA SUB-DIVISION.

Forest Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1887.

Budget Heads.	Chang tract.	Hattun and Sheopura.	Biliawas.	Todgarh.	Dilwara and Chang Birs.	Ans Pahar.	Borwar Kotra.	Dewair tract.	Amner tract.	Banjari Mandlan.	Beawar nursery.	General.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
A.—Conservancy and Works.													
Ib. Firewood and Charcoal	464 10 6	...	...	1,138 10 11	...	...	10 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,613 5 11
II. Produce removed by Purchasers	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	78 6 5	...	...	...	4 4 0	82 12 5
VIb. Feed and keep of Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11 9	...	9 11 9
VIc. Stores, Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	69 14 0	70 2 0
VIIa. Roads and Bridges	5 14 8	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	14 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 4 8
VIIb. Buildings	23 0 0	...	...	24 10 0	...	...	...	8 8 0	...	36 12 0	38 8 0	16 6 9	147 12 9
VIIc. Other works	...	...	...	88 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 1 9
VIIIa. Demarcation	...	9 6 0	...	...	0 1 6	...	...	...	0 4 6	...	...	...	9 12 0
VIIIc. Surveys	2 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	2 10 10
VIIId. Plantations. Pay of Malis and Bhishties	22 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 11 0	...	245 9 10
VIIId. Plantations. Watering apparatus	7 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11 9	...	31 13 9
VIIId. Plantations. Planting trees	24 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	3 4 0	...	30 3 0
VIIId. Plantations. Sowing seeds	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	22 6 0	27 1 0
VIIIe. Protection from Fire	64 15 9	4 4 0	32 8 6	294 15 8	...	28 3 6	31 15 0	135 5 0	19 0 10	14 1 8	...	...	625 5 11
VIIIf. Fencing	75 12 2	494 3 4	...	3 4 0	7 2 0	...	718 13 3	19 11 3	618 3 11	519 5 11	...	1 2 0	2,457 9 10
IXc. Miscellaneous charges	1 0 0	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7 9	7 11 9
Total A	692 9 9	507 13 4	32 8 6	1,55 6 4	7 5 6	28 7 6	776 4 9	243 14 8	637 9 3	570 3 7	302 11 6	121 2 6	5,478 1 2
B.—Establishments.													
I.—Salaries.—													
(c) Subordinate Establishment	238 2 0	135 3 10	170 15 6	625 1 7	72 0 0	138 8 0	222 14 3	337 4 8	81 0 0	144 6 5	...	635 2 6	2,800 10 9
(d) Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297 12 9	297 12 9
II.—Travelling allowances.—													
(c) Subordinate Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 4 0	220 4 0
(d) Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 3 2	45 3 2
III.—Contingencies.—													
(a) Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14 3	16 14 3
(b) Carriage of Tents and Records	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0
(e) Official postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0
(f) Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 10 6	25 10 6
Total B	238 2 0	135 3 10	170 15 6	625 1 7	72 0 0	138 8 0	222 14 3	337 4 8	81 0 0	144 6 5	...	1,378 15 2	3,544 7 5
GRAND TOTAL	930 11 9	643 1 2	203 8 0	2,182 7 11	79 5 6	166 15 6	999 3 0	581 3 4	718 9 3	714 10 0	302 11 6	1,500 1 8	9,022 8 7

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